REMARKS

The Office action mailed 12 January 2006 (Paper No. 104) has been carefully considered.

Claims 1, 6, 8, 16 and 23 are being amended. Thus, claims 1, 4 thru 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 23, 25 and 26 are pending in the application.

In paragraph 5 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 4 thru 7, 16, 20, 23, 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Menez *et al.*, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0083453 in view of Hetherington *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,469,713. In paragraph 6 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 8, 10, 12 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Menez *et al.* '453 in view of Hetherington *et al.* '713, Cheng, U.S. Patent No. 5,986,638 and Bruck *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,008,836. For the reasons stated below, it is submitted that the invention recited in the claims, as now amended, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

The present invention, as expressly recited in each of the independent claims of this application, relates to a computer system in which the on-screen display (OSD) language of the display apparatus is **automatically** made to coincide with the operating system (OS) language. In the conventional art, the OS language and the OSD language

may be respectively changed, but the prior art does not disclose or suggest an arrangement or method wherein the OSD language is automatically made to coincide with the OS language.

In Menez *et al.* '453, the OS language and the audio language are changed by a single **manual** on-screen selection, but the OSD language is not **automatically** changed to coincide with the OS language.

In Hetherington *et al.* '713, if the host gives information regarding language to a remote subscriber, a computer system accommodates the information and changes the OS language. The reference mentions change of the language information based on the information transmitted from an external source, but does not disclose or suggest that the OSD language is **automatically** changed to bring it into coincidence with the OS language.

Furthermore, "first language information data" pointed out by the Examiner refers to the OS language, and so it is different from the input signal of a remote controller mentioned in Menez *et al.* '453. Although the user interface language of Hetherington *et al.* '713 may comprise the OS language, it is not obvious to combine Menez *et al.* '453 with Hetherington *et al.* '713.

The inventive feature, wherein the OSD is automatically set to coincide with and be displayed in the OS language, is very different from the prior art in which the OSD language is changed manually, or in response to some factor other than the OS language, in order to enable the host to communicate. Thus, the prior art does not achieve the object, effectiveness and advantageous results of the invention.

Independent claim 1 recite a "determining" function of the OSD control section, and also recites that the OSD is automatically displayed in the first language (the OS language) when the first language is included in the plurality of languages as determined by the OSD control section. It is submitted that the invention recited in independent claim 1 is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In paragraph 5 on pages 3-4 of the Office action, the Examiner argued that the microprocessor 415 of Menez *et al.* '453 generates a menu which enables the user to select the language for the OSD (*see* the last paragraph on page 3 of the Office action). Furthermore, the Examiner stated that a user can select the language for the OSD, "which inherently includes storing multiple languages in a storage for user selection" (quoting from the first complete paragraph on page 4 of the Office action). It is submitted that these statements of "inherency" by the Examiner are not supported by specific reference to the cited references or any other prior references. Thus, the statements constitute the

expression of mere opinion on the part of the Examiner, and cannot provide a proper basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 of the Office action, the Examiner admits that Menez *et al.* '453 does not disclose automatic controlling of the OSD language to coincide with the first language used by the operating system. However, the Examiner cites Hetherington *et al.* '713 as allegedly disclosing this feature.

More specifically, on page 5 of the Office action, the Examiner alleges that the system of Hetherington *et al.* '713 allows a user's language preference to be saved and restored so that language automatically changes when the user or operator changes (citing column 5, lines 59-66 of Hetherington *et al.* '713). However, it should be noted that the present invention, as claimed, is not directed to a system which automatically changes the OSD language to coincide with the language used by an operator. Rather, as expressly recited in independent claims 1, 6, 8, 16 and 23, the invention is directed to a system and method in which the OSD language is automatically changed to coincide with the language employed by the operating system itself. This feature distinguishes the invention from the prior art cited by the Examiner.

On page 5 of the Office action, the Examiner also cites Hetherington *et al.* '713 as disclosing a system which permits one application to "flip" the display of another

application to a language or locale setting necessary for the applications to interact meaningfully (citing column 5, lines 59-66 of Hetherington *et al.* '713). However, again, the invention is not directed to a system and method which automatically "flips" a display of another application to a language or locale setting necessary for two applications to interact meaningfully. Rather, the invention as recited in the independent claims is expressly directed to a system and method which automatically changes the OSD language to coincide with the language employed by the operating system.

On page 5 of the Office action, the Examiner also cites Hetherington *et al.* '713 for disclosing a system which makes a determination as to whether a user interface content or format requires alteration (including the language change) in order to conform with a received system message (citing column 6, lines 40-45 of Hetherington *et al.* '713). However, the present invention is not directed to a system or method which makes such a determination, or which performs a language change in order to make the language of the user interface conform to the language of a received system message. Rather, the present invention, as recited in each of the independent claims, is directed to a system or method which automatically changes the language used by the OSD in order to make it coincide with the language employed by the operating system itself.

Further considering the analysis on page 5 of the Office action, the Examiner concludes that the latter features of Hetherington *et al.* '713 suggest that "the system has

capability of automatically changing language via system messages according to applications controlled by operating system for user interface" (quoting from page 5, lines 13-15 of the Office action). However, it is respectfully submitted that, in this respect, the Examiner is reading more into the disclosure of Hetherington *et al.* '713 than should be reasonably read into that disclosure. In fact, it is further respectfully submitted that the Examiner is taking advantage of the benefits derived from the Examiner's review of the disclosure and claims of the present application, and is reading the capabilities of the present invention into the disclosure of Hetherington *et al.* '713 in order to support the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103. Of course, one of ordinary skill in the art as of the date of the invention would not have had the benefit of reviewing the disclosure and claims of the present application, as the Examiner has, and therefore one of ordinary skill in the art cannot be said to have been capable, as of the date of the invention, of modifying Menez *et al.* '453 in accordance with the disclosure of Hetherington *et al.* '713 so as to derive each of the features of the present invention, as claimed.

On page 6 of the Office action, with respect to dependent claim 4, the Examiner cited paragraphs 13-14 of Menez *et al.* '453 as disclosing "factory default language, generally US English", and the Examiner also cited an alleged "feature of modifying 'default language' for user" (*see* page 6, lines 11-13 of the Office action). The Examiner argued that this "suggests that if no selection or no way to select the system is capable of using a default language setting" (quoting from page 6, lines 13-14 of the Office action).

-13-

It is respectfully submitted that a review of paragraphs 13-14 of Menez *et al.* '453 fails to reveal any language which contains the suggestion set forth by the Examiner in the second paragraph on page 6 of the Office action. That is to say, just because the patent makes reference to a "factory default" language, stating that this will generally be U.S.-English, and just because the paragraph cited by the Examiner refers to the possibility that the default language could be modified, this does not amount to a disclosure of the feature, recited in claim 4, "wherein said OSD control section controls said OSD generating section to display said OSD by means of one of said second languages when said first language is not included in said plurality of second languages stored as determined by said OSD control section" (quoting from claim 4). Specifically, if one assumes that the "factory default"language cited in paragraph 13 of Menez *et al.* '453 corresponds to the recited "first language", there is no disclosure or suggestion in the patent, or in any other reference, of the feature recited in claim 4, wherein an OSD generating section displays the OSD by means of one of the "second languages" (not set forth in Menez *et al.* '453) when the first language (presumably, "factory default" language) is not one of the second languages stored in a memory.

Finally, it should be noted that, in the second paragraph on page 6 of the Office action, the Examiner states that Menez *et al.* '453, even when combined with Hetherington *et al.* '713, fails to disclose "said OSD control system controls said OSD generating section to display said OSD by means of one of said second languages when

-14-

said first language is not included in said plurality of second languages as determined by said OSD control section", as recited in dependent claim 4. However, the latter feature is a feature basic to the present invention. Therefore, if the combination of Menez *et al.* '453 and Hetherington *et al.* '713 does not disclose this basic feature of the invention, as recited in claim 4, this raises a serious question as to the propriety of combining these references under 35 U.S.C. §103. That is to say, one of ordinary skill in the art, as of the date of the invention, cannot be said to have been capable of or motivated to modify the disclosure of Menez *et al.* '453 in accordance with the disclosure of Hetherington *et al.* '713 in order to obtain the present invention. In fact, it is highly doubtful that one of ordinary skill in the art, as of the date of the invention, upon reviewing the disclosure of Menez *et al.* '453, would find sufficient instruction or motivation in that reference to seek and obtain the disclosure of Hetherington *et al.* '713. In any event, as admitted by the Examiner in the second paragraph on page 6 of the Office action, even if one of ordinary skill in the art, as of the date of the invention, were able to combine the two references, a certain basic feature (set forth at the beginning of the second paragraph on page 6 of the Office action) would still not be obtained by the person of ordinary skill in the art, and thus the invention would not be derived by that person of ordinary skill in the art.

Independent claim 6 contains (in the last paragraph of the claim) the recitation of automatically displaying said OSD in said first language when the first language is one of

the plurality of second languages stored in memory so as to automatically make the language used in the OSD coincide with the first language. Therefore, for the same reasons set forth above relative to independent claim 1, the inventive method as recited in independent claim 6 is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Independent claim 8 recites the display device as comprising a memory for storing first and second language information data, and as further comprising a first key. For the same reasons set forth above relative to independent claims 1 and 6, the invention recited in claim 8 is distinguishable from the prior art so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103.

In rejecting claim 8, the Examiner admitted that the combination of Menez *et al.* '453 and Hetherington *et al.* '713 does not "disclose the display device 'comprising a first key activating said OSD and a second key setting said display device' for the OSD features" (quoting from page 11, lines 4-5 of the Office action). In that regard, the Examiner cited Bruck *et al.* '836 as disclosing the use of television controls for controlling and manipulating OSD controls (*see* page 11, lines 6-11 of the Office action). However, the Examiner did not cite any part of Menez *et al.* '453 or Hetherington *et al.* '713 which would motivate or instruct a person of ordinary skill in the art to seek and incorporate the disclosure of Bruck *et al.* '836. Thus, this combination of references is

not a valid combination and cannot provide a proper basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

For the latter reasons, it is submitted that the invention, as recited in independent claim 8, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.
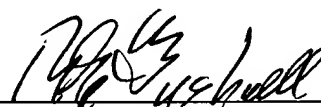
Independent claim 16 recites the display device as automatically displaying said OSD in one of said at least one second language when said first language information data is not included in said second language information data. This feature is not disclosed or suggested in the prior art cited by the Examiner for the same reasons set forth above with respect to claims 1 and 4.

Finally, independent claim 23 recites that the OSD is automatically displayed in the first language (the OS language) when the first language information data is included in the second language information data, similar to the recitations in claims 1, 6 and 8 (discussed above). Therefore, for the same reasons as stated above relative to independent claims 1, 6 and 8, the invention recited in independent claim 23 is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the claims of this application are in condition for allowance, and early issuance thereof is solicited. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert E. Bushnell,
Attorney for the Applicant
Registration No.: 27,774

1522 "K" Street N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 408-9040

Folio: P56497
Date: 4/11/06
I.D.: REB/JGS